

CLAIMS

[cl001] 1. A method for curing a composite material comprising the steps of:  
providing a curing light that includes

a wand adapted to be grasped by a human hand for use in positioning  
and manipulating the curing light,

an elongate heat sink with a proximal end and a distal end, said proximal  
end being proximate said wand, said elongate heat sink having a longitudinal  
axis,

a mounting platform located at said elongate heat sink distal end, said  
mounting platform being adapted to have a LED chip module mounted on it, and

an LED chip module mounted on said mounting platform, said LED chip  
module including

a primary heat sink, said primary heat sink having a smaller mass  
than said elongate heat sink,

a well on said primary heat sink for mounting an LED chip,

an LED chip mounted in said well,

a cover that provides protective covering for said LED chip and  
which permits light emitted by said LED chip to pass through it to provide  
usable light exiting from said light module,

powering said LED chip with a pulsed current input at power level I in alternating  
periods of generally constant intensity current input to the chip followed by periods of  
rest with no current input in order to minimize heat effect on light output from the chip,

permitting light to be output from the curing light,

applying said light to a material to be light cured.

[cl002] 2. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said average power output  
level is greater than the power output level that would result from powering the same  
chip with a continuous current input at level I instead of pulsed current input, due to  
minimizing heat effect.

[cl003] 3. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said light output resembles  
continuous wave light output.

[cl004] 4. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said light output is pulsed.

[cl005] 5. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said light output from the curing light is output at an angle of from about 30 degrees to about 150 degrees with respect to said longitudinal axis.

[cl006] 6. A method for curing a composite material comprising the steps of:  
providing a curing light that includes

a wand adapted to be grasped by a human hand for use in positioning and manipulating the curing light, said want having a longitudinal axis,  
a secondary heat sink, said elongate heat sink having a longitudinal axis,  
a primary heat sink attached to said secondary heat sink, and  
a light emitting semiconductor chip attached to said primary heat sink,  
powering said chip with a pulsed current input at power level I in alternating periods of generally constant intensity current input to said chip followed by periods of rest with no current input in order to minimize heat effect on said chip,  
permitting light to be output from the curing,  
applying said light to a material to be light cured.

[cl008] 8. A method as recited in claim 7 wherein said light output has an average power output level that resembles continuous wave light output.

[cl009] 9. A method as recited in claim 7 wherein said light output is pulsed.

[cl010] 10. A method as recited in claim 7 wherein said light is applied to a material to be cured in pulsed light format in order to avoid overloading photoinitiators in said material to be cured.

[cl011] 11. A method as recited in claim 7 wherein the power level of said light output from the curing light is greater than the power output level that would result from powering the same chip with a continuous current input at level I instead of pulsed current input.

[cl012] 12. A method as recited in claim 7 wherein said current I is between about 25 millamps and 2 amps.

[cl013] 13. A method as recited in claim 7 wherein said light output from the curing light is output at an angle of from about 30 degrees to about 150 degrees with respect to said longitudinal axis.

[cl014] 14. A method for curing a composite material comprising the steps of:  
providing a curing light that includes  
    a wand adapted to be grasped by a human hand for use in positioning and manipulating the curing light, said want having a longitudinal axis,  
    a primary heat sink, and  
    a light emitting semiconductor chip attached to said primary heat sink,  
    a plurality of epitaxial layers in said light emitting semiconductor chip,  
    at least one of said epitaxial layers being an active layer,  
powering said chip with a pulsed current input at power level I in alternating periods of generally constant intensity current input to the chip followed by periods of rest with no current input,  
permitting said current input to said chip to cause photons to be emitted by said active layer of said chip,  
permitting said photons to exit the curing light as light, said light output from the curing light having an average power output level, and  
applying said light to a material to be light cured.

[cl015] 15. A method as recited in claim 14 wherein said light output average power level is greater than the light output power level that would result from powering said chip a continuous current input at level I instead of pulsed current input due to minimization of heat effect on said chip.

[cl016] 16. A method as recited in claim 14 wherein said light output has an average power output level that resembles continuous wave light output.

[cl017] 17. A method as recited in claim 14 wherein said light output is pulsed.

[cl018] 18. A method as recited in claim 14 wherein said light is applied to a material to be cured in pulsed light format in order to avoid overloading photoinitiators in said material to be cured.

[cl019] 19. A method as recited in claim 14 wherein said light output from the curing light is output at an angle of from about 30 degrees to about 150 degrees with respect to said longitudinal axis of said wand.

[cl020] 20. A method as recited in claim 14 wherein said light output from the curing light is output at about a 90 degree angle with respect to said longitudinal axis of said wand.